COLUMBIA.

POSES TO MANAGE CHARLESTON.

Pillsbury and his Council Doomed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 7. In the House to-day, DeLarge gave notice of a bill-which, by unanimous consent, received its first reading-to extend the limits of the City of Charleston, and to provide for the election of municipal officers therein. The bill proposes to extend the city limits to the Six-mile house and to the Goose Creek Parish line, which, it is calculated, will bring in a large majority of Republican voters. It also provides for a city election when the general election occurs next October. It is alleged that the object of the supporters of the bill is to get rid of the present Mayor and Aldermen. They urge that by a change they may get better officials, but cannot get worse. The bill will pass with hardly a dis-

The members of the Legislature express unqualified disapproval of the new license-bill passed by Council. They say that it is unrepublican in spirit, placing a monopoly in the hands of the licenses. It is further objected, that lawyers living out of Charleston can go there to practice and pay no tax, while those who live there have to pay it. But the chief cause of disgust with Council is because it refused to allow colored people qual rights at places of amusement and else-

The following notices of new bills were given: By Brodie, to incorporate the Piymouth Congregational Church of Charleston; by George Lee, to amend an act to enforce the Civil Rights bill; by Boswell, to repeal the charter of the Camden Bridge Company; by Rainey, to incorporate the Sumter Wide Awake Fire Engine Company.

The bill for the better protection of migratory fish, and the bill to amend the law relative to the license and registration of apothecaries and to regulate the vending of drugs and poisons, were passed, and sent to the Senate,

The bill to incorporate the Edgefield Agricultu-3 ral Society received its first reading.

In the Senate, bills to incorporate the Port Roya Improvement Warehouse and Dock Companies; to levy a tax of two mills for Spartanburg, and four mills for Colleton, to liquidate the debt of those counties; to authorize an enrolment tax; to repeal the acts to secure advances for agricultural purposes, and to regulate the rights and powers of railroad companies, severally received

Wright gave notice of bills to prevent certain storekeepers dealing in cotton between certain hours; to prevent the fraudulent practice of merchants known as the check system; to make the clerks of courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas perform the duties imposed upon selectmen and township clerks, relative to the draw-

Bills were read a third time and sent to the House to incorporate the DeKalb and Wateree Fire Companies of Camden; the Vigilant, of Columbia; and the Winnsboro' Hook and Ladder Company, and to grant a lot of land for Zion

The following bills received their second readng: Bill to incorporate the Academy of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of South Carolina; the bill authorizing administrators and others to sell certain evidences of indebtedness; the bill ceding inrisdiction over certain lands to the United States; the bill to recharter the Combahee Ferry

A joint resolution directing the Charleston County Commissioners to report to the Attornev General what lands in St. John's Berkley belonging to the State are held by private individuals; and a joint resolution authoring the county commissioners of Williamsburg to levy a tax of two mills to rebuild the fail there, were adopted.

Coosawhatchie County-Cotton Stealing -Threats of Using the State Militia-Special Taxes-Advances for Agricultural Purposes-Jurors in Felony Cases-The Financial Agent-Paying Interest of State Bonds in Gold-Townships-The Bond Bill-Fire Companies-Columbia Oil Company-Stray

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 6. COOSAWHATCHIE COUNTY.

Wright to-day introduced in the Senate a netition of several citizens of Beaufort County, requesting that the county be divided, and the new county be called Coosawhatchie, as provided for in the "bill to create the County of Coosawhatchie," which was reported unfavorably upon by the Committee on Incorporation prior to the recess. The petitioners stated that they would defray the expenses of building a juil and courthouse, the expense of building which was the main objection the Committee on Incorporation had to the passage of the bill. The petition was referred to the committee.

COTTON STEALING.

Wright also presented a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of Beaufort County, which related that there were several storekeepers in that county who were in the habit of purchasing at night cotton which had been stolen. The petition in conclusion requested the General Assembly to create a law which would punish these storekeepers, and relieve the people of their presence. It was laid over under the rules.

From all parts of the State come complaints from parties whose cotton has been stolen during the night and sold to unscrupulous merchants Yet, in the House to-day, several members as serted that they did not believe that there was much cotton stolen, and that the complaints were made merely for political effect. The occasion of these remarks was the bill offered by Feriter of Sumter, "to regulate the sale of cotton," which was the "special order" for one o'clock. This bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner in each county, with deputies whenever necessary, whose duty it shall be to weigh all cotton, and keep a registry of the buyer and seller. The Committee on Agriculture. to which it was referred, reported favorably, with an amendment providing that the county commissioners of each county should appoint the commissioners whenever in their judgment they deemed it necessary. When the bill was taken up to-day. DeLarge moved to strike out the en-

acting clause. This motion elicited remarks from nearly all of the "speaking members," and even caused two to make their "maiden speeches." Feriter said one hundred dollars each.

County. Fields which, at sunset, were white with "the snow of our Southern clime," were, at sun-HOW OUR NEGRO LEGISLATURE PRO- rise, dark and bare-the cotton having been stolen during the night and sold to storekeepers, and two stores in the county had been burned because it was believed that their owners dealt in stolen cotton, and other storekeepers had been threatened. With a view of stopping these depredations he had introduced this bill, but was willing to have it amended in any form which would carry out the object intended-which was to give planters protection. If they had no relief from these depredations, it was more than probable that they would take the law in their own hands. Tomlinson opposed the bill, and declared it would be a dangerous experiment to carry out its provisions; besides, it was an attempt at special legislation. He did not believe all these stories about cotton stealing--doubtless, some had been stolen. The store of Robertson was not burned because, as alleged, he bought stolen cotton, but because of his political opinions. All this clamor about cotton stealing was bosh; gotten up for mere political effect. De. Large said the bill was conceived by the devil and born in hell. As regarded Feriter's statement that the people of Sumter would, if not relieved take the law in their own hands, he was not at all scared, and he would tell these gentlemen of Sumter that if they tried that burning game again the State militia would take hold of them, and senting vote, and will receive its second reading they would be shown what the law was. Burrei James, colored, favored the bill, and said that he did not think the burning of Robertson's store was done through political motives; anyhow he did not believe that Robertson's politics were up to the high-water mark. Smiley and Ramsey made their maiden speeches, both opposing the bill. Wilder, colored, waxed eloquent in opposition to the bill, saying that it was the beginning of an effort to revive the negro code. He spoke at great length about old slavery oppressions, and sending the militia to Sumter to check the people if they took the law in their own hands. Chester, colored, "hoped de 'nactment clause would be knocked clean out of de bill." Whipper opposed the bill, saying, among other things, that he did not believe honest commissioners could be gotten. Commissioners to stay upon the plantations and see that the

poor laborers got their rights, were more needed

than any other kind. After Whipper's remarks,

In the Senate to-day Lunney's bill authorizing the county commissioners to levy, in addition to the empire by maintaining a close connection bethe tax already authorized by law, a special tax of four mills on the dollar for the construction of a courthouse at Darlington, was referred to the system of emigration to the British Colonies, be-Judiciary Committee. Swails introduced a resolution providing that the county commissioners of Williamsburg County be empowered to levy a | ing men of the country; recommending idle govtax of two mills on the dollar to build a jail.

ADVANCES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. In the Senate to-day Wimbush gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing the act passed September 20, 1866, to secure advances for agricultural purposes. This act, it will be remembered, provides that any person making advances, either in money or supplies, to persons engaged or about to engage in the cultivation of the soil, shall be entitled to a lien upon the crop made during the year upon the land, in the cultivation of which such advances have been ex-JURORS IN FELONY CASES.

To-day Nash introduced in the Senate, without previous notice, a bill to regulate the number of jurors in felony cases. This bill, which received its first reading, provides that in all cases of felony the defendant shall be entitled to ten per-

emptory challenges, and the State three. There was no explanation made by Nash in regard to this bill, and the occasion for its introduction is yet to be ascertained.

THE FINANCIAL AGENT. Arnim caused a little sensation in the Senate to-day by the introduction of a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire and report what amount of security, if any, is deposited by H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, to secure the State. The whereas of the resolution recited that the said finance agent has several millions of dollars belonging to the State. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

PAYING THE INTEREST. Speaking of Kimpton, reminds me of gold interest and that of the fact that the State Treasurer vesterday commenced paying the interest of the State bonds in gold. I am informed that up to to-night two-thirds of the interest due has been paid, and a large proportion paid to persons holding two and three bonds each. It is stated that over a half of a million of bonds are unaccounted for, and are supposed to have been destroyed. TOWNSHIPS.

To day in the Senate, Nash moved to take up the House bill repealing the Township act. Leslie begged him not to press the motion, but to let his foot, was in opposition to the bill repealing the act, and it was not fair to pass it without giving him an opportunity of opposing it. Especially should he be allowed an opportunity to do so, because he had a bill now before the Senate, amending the act which some of the senators desired to have repealed. Wright was in favor o postponing the consideration of the bill for a day or two, although he believed he favored it. After some further consideration, it was decided to make the bill the special order for to-morrow. It will most probably be passed.

THE BONE BILL. The bill to grant to certain persons therein named the exclusive right to dig and mine in the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State for phosphate rocks and phosphate deposits, which is the "special order" in the Senate for Monday next, is still the "topic of the hour;" and "How are you on phosphates?" is about the only question asked. Lying on the desks of each of the senators, this morning, was a copy of Dr. Pratt's "History of the Maris of South Carolina, and of the discovery and development of the Native Bone Phosphates of the Charleston Basin." It is not known who placed these copies on the desks. or the object of the person or persons who placed

them there. In the Senate, to-day, bills providing that Wm. Deas, Wyatt Naudin, James Timbers, Richard Price, Henry Mitchell, George McLean, William S. Hammond, and their associates and successors, be constituted a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the DeKalb Fire Engine Company, of Camden; that David Jenkins, Mars Erving, James Reid, James Cook, Jacob Carter, Charles Campbell, and their associates and successors, be constituted a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Waterce Engine Company, No. 2, of Camden; that the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, of Columbia, be created a body politic-received their second reading, and were ordered to be engrossed. In the House, the bills incorporating the "Union Fire Engine Company, No. 1," "Washington Fire Company, No. 2," "New York Hose Company, No. 1," and the "Hook and Ladder Company, No, 1," of Beaufort, were similarly disposed of.

In the House, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Columbia Oil Company was passed through its second reading. It provides that E. P. Alexander, Johnson Hagood, John Bratton, J. C. Haskell, Thomas E. Gregg, F. W. McMaster, W. K. Bachman, Hardy Solomons, and their associates and successors, be created a body politic and corporate in law, under the name and style of "The Columbia Oil Company," for the purpose of extracting and manufacturing oil from cotton seed, and other seeds or grain, and for the purpose of carrying on such other business as may be connect ed therewith, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided into three hundred shares of

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS, &C. I am informed that in a few days a petition, signed by fifteen hundred persons, will be introduced in the Senate requesting the General Assembly not to tax manufactures.

In the House, to-day, Burrel James, colored, iutroduced a resolution declaring the seat of T. Root, member from Edgefield, vacant. James was informed that Root was present, and the resolution was laid on the table. Root, it is claimed, moved from Edgefield to Atlanta, and altogether neglected his duties as legislator. He claims pay "for services rendered," and will get it.

There is a petition in circulation here request ing Congress to abolish the franking privilege. It is receiving numerous signatures.

General O. O. Howard is now (9 o'clock) addressing the negroes at Janucy's Hall upon politics, with a slight mixture of education. The Governor has a grand reception to-night.

EUROPE.

Great Mass Meeting of the Workingmen of London-The Government Petioned to use Idle Vessels for the Purpose of Free Emigration-Speech of Sir

LONDON, January 4. An immense mass meeting of workingmen was held this evening at Exeter Hall for the purpose of considering the subject of emigration. Sir George Grey occupied the chair. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Emigration Society of London. Deputations of workingmen were present from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and other large

towns. On the platform were many members of Parliaiament. Sir George Grey delivered a lengthy address. He said the English labor market was overstocked with artisans. At the present time thousands of men were unable to obtain employment, and having no means to emigrate, were filling the workhouses. He thought it the duty of the government to organize a system of free emigration to English colonies, and to use government vessels now lying idle for the purpose, and pay all the expenses of transportation. And he pelieved the government would lose nothing by De Large's motion to strike out the enacting adopting such a course, while it would invigorate clause was put and carried-ayes sixty-two, nays the colonies, and enrich both the home government and the workingmen.

Resolutions were adopted impressing upon the government the necessity of a consolidation of tween England and her colonies. Also, calling upon the government to organize a national lieving that to be the only remedy for the prevailing distress among mechanics and the laborernment vessels to be used for the purpose, and that there shall be regular intervals for their departure, and that emigrants shall be landed in whatever portion of the British dominions they

The resolutions were carried amid great ene thusiasm. A committee was appointed to walt on Mr. Gladstone, for the purpose of impressing upon the government the necessity of its supplementing the efforts of the society, to send the surplus labor of England to the colonies, where labor is in demand.

The Council of Rome.

ROME, January 4. A general congregation of the Council was held at the Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and the cardinal presiding by right of age, announced the recent deaths of four cardinals. The appointment of Cardinal Billo as President of the Commission on Dogmas, and of Cardinal Caterini as President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, was promulgated. The Council is in session again to-day,

and the business of organization continues. The Suez Canal-A Bad Report. LONDON, January 7. The correspondent of the Morning Post says

be lightened through the Sucz Canal. Bavaria. MUNICH, January 7. majority in the Bavarian Chambers

THE LIGHTNING STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, January 7. Contrary to the statement of the Washington Telegraphic League, no report whatever re garding the strike was sent hence last night by the Associated Press. On inquiry at the Western Union Telegraph office this morning, it was ascertained that the office is prepared to receive and transmit all business offered. The force now on duty consists of thirteen operators besides the manager, and an additional number are now on their way hither. Two of the branch offices in the bill lay over until Corbin arrived. Corbin's Washington have been re-opened, and the same whole soul, from the top of his head to the sole of is expected of all the others in the course of a few days.

The operators in the third and fourth districts, from Wilmington, N. C., to Mobile, except the Atlanta office, took no part in the strike.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

There was an earthquake at Bakersville, California, on the 3d.

Commissoner Delano has instructed the super visors in distillery districts throughout the coun try, to change the gauges in their districts once in every three or four months, in order to have the law properly enforced.

The United States tug Maria lost four of her crew by collision with the iron-clad Miantono mah, at the entrance of Martha's Vineyard. Commodore Poore reports thirteen thousand

Spanish troops at Havana December 21st. General Mower, commanding the Departmen

of Louislana, is dead. A dispatch from Havana to-day says: "Well armed bands of insurgents, two or three hundred strong, are moving on Cinco Abajo and Cinco Villas district. Their supposed object is the des truction of cane-fields. There is much sickness nt Neuvitas."

THE COLORED EXODUS FROM VIRGINIA. Ex-Commander Matthew F. Manry has published a letter in the Virginia papers on the departure of colored persons from the State. He offers the following calculations:

"The public press states that there are now in Virginia two agents, one calling for 5000 the other for 15,000 able-bodied negroes to go South. Let us suppose that these twenty thousand abled-bodied men go—and probably a lacer number in the aggregate than that will go, for there are undoubtedly numerous agents at work sending them off.

"The life-long services of an able-bodied negro man were, before the war, valued at from \$1000 to \$1400—let us call it \$1000. With the exodus of these twenty thousand laborers the State loses \$20,000,000 of its industria Before the war such an exodus would capital. have left \$20,000,000 in its stead. Now the loss is total and complete. Nothing is left but the old, the feeble and infirm, who were de-pendent upon these able-bodied men, and whom those who remain have to care for.

"Yes, they left something more behind; they left the lands they have been cultivating to be turned out into old fields, to become waste, and grow with pine, briers and scrub, and thus, by increasing the area of uncultivated lands, diminish the marketable value of real estate in Virginia."

THE CHARLESTON NEWS .- This is one of the most enterprising, able and deservedly popu-lar papers published in the South. It is ably conducted, earnest in effort, honest in expression, and true to our section-for we have no

country.

As an evidence of its enterprise and spirit, we notice that on Christmas it issued a double instead of a single sheet. Those wishing a Charleston daily, will do well to subscribe to THE NEWS .- Darlington Democrat.

THE WRECKS IN OUR HARBOR. What they Are, and how they Came there-Contract for their Removal-Operations soon to Commence.

A corporation of enterprising capitalists of New York City, known as the "Monitor Wrecking Company," of which Mr. B. T. Benton is president, has been awarded by the Treasury Department the contract for raising the wrecks now lying in Charleston Harbor. The New York Tribune says:

Among these are the Keokuk, Weehawken and Patapseo, iron-clads, and the Housatonic store-ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store-ships, blockde-runners, torpedo boats, vessels of every known variety, fitted for war or peace, are found by the divers strewn over the bottom o of the harbor; probably there is not at present another place in the world where so many sub-merged wrecks are collected within so small a space. The harbor is formed by the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which here combine to empty their waters into the ocean.
Across the entrance, seven miles below the
city, a sand bar stretches from Sulivan's to
Morris Island. On this bar the government stone fleet of sixteen vessels was sunk in 1861, with the intention of rendering the entrance impassable, but as the river current soon hollowed out a channel on the other side as good as the first, it did not materially impede navigation. This bar renders the harbor inaccessi ble to large vessels, except at high tide and dangerous at all times; but the explanation of the wrecks "which all around with fragments strew the sea," is not to be found in this, but in those gigantic conflicts of which these quiet

in those gigantic connicts of wind these quiet waters were not long ago the scene.

The Keokuk, the first iron ship ever sunk in battle, was a double turreted iron-clad, built by Mr. Wnitney of this city. On the morning of the 7th of August, 1863, she brought up the rear of that tremendous armada of nine vessels which steamed up Charleston harbor to attack the rebel stronghold—the ill-fated attack the rebel stronghold—the lik-lated Weehawken, on whose stout ribs the worms now feed near by, leading the attack. The odds were terrific; a fleet, mounting 32 gans, against forts mounting 300. The attack continued through the day. The Keokuk bore the brunt of the fight, advancing within a few hundred feet of Fort Sumter, and receiving no less then 90 of the heaviest shot. Her built at hundred feet of Fort Samter, and receiving no less than 90 of the heaviest shot. Her hull, at water mark, showed 19 shot holes. She was kept up through the night only by plagging and continual pumping, and went down next morning, with colors still flying, abreast of Morris Island, where she now lies. The Patapseo—monitor—was sunk by a torpedo, which tore an immense hole in her bottom; and the

The loss of the Wechawken will be remem-bered by many from the sad tragedy attending it, four engineers and twenty-six seamen hav-ing been carried down in her. She sunk at her anchorage on the 6th of December, 1863. It was asserted at the time that the forward hatch was open, and the continuous stream poured in by the high waves washing over the bow deck weighed her head down before the crew, who were aft, knew anything of it, so that she sank before they could escape. This seems the best explanation, though it has been declared improbable, and even impossible, by surviving officers. It was an inglorious end, reminding one of the wreck of the "Royal George," of which Cowper wrote:

No. 3. One hundred and thirteen acres, J.

It was not in the battle; no tempest gave the shock; She sprang not fatal leak; she ran upon no rock. His sword was in his sheath and his tingers held

the pen When Kempenfelt went down with twice fou hundred men."

But, unfortunately, it is no use to say in the case of these vessels as he said of that one-Weigh the vessel up, once dreaded by our foes And mingle with the cup the tear that England owes. Her timbers yet are sound, and she may float

Full charged with England's thunders, and plough the distant main." All efforts to raise the vessels have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Whitney expended three years labor and a fortune in endeavoring to raise the Keckuk, but without avail, and Mr. Benton has lost a great deal in the futile at tempt which ne has made during the last three

seasons to float the Weehawken. His plan was to run a huge iron cylinder down to the top of the turret, to make it air-tight at the joint, and pump the vessel out through it. The plan would probably have succeeded, but just at the time when the machinery was all erected that everything drawing over fifteen feet must and an iron cylinder 31 feet in diameter and and 30 feet high had been successfully joined to the turret, a storm came up and washed the whole structure away, the men barely es-

caping with life.
Even if it were possible to raise these vesels whole, they have now been so long submerged that the destructive worms which
abound in those waters have eaten away the
wood-work so that it has scarcely enough
strength left to hold together, and in many part i a piece is hooked on to, it comes away from the rotten hull without any perceptible resistance. Under these circumstances, the government has wisely concluded that it is inexpedient to attempt raising the vessels whole, and the present contract merely looks to the preservation of their undestroyed metallic parts. The method pursued will be to blas out pieces and raise them by machinery Much of the machinery used by the wrecking com-pany in their former attempts still remains, and can be used for this purpose. The mines will be laid by submarine divers, with the assistance of sand-pumps removing six thousand gallons per ruinute, for use where the vessels are partially covered with shifting sand, which

is often the case.

After the blast the divers will descend with After the observed with the disjointed portions chains, fasten them to the disjointed portions—disjectut membra—and at a signal they will be hoisted away. The powerful hoisting machinery is a great steam scow, built for the purpose, and the fragments are deposited by it on other scows, also constructed specially it on other scows, also constructed specially for that use. The machinery is capable of hoisting over 40 tons, a single pair of "blocks and falls" used weighing 2700 pounds.

An idea of the value of the meta's contained is all the research may be ref from the follow-

in all these vessels may be got from the follow-ing inventory of that in the store-ship Housawhich is not an iron-clad, but a wooden

| Cast-iron works .224,357 | Blowing engines . 10,520 | Wrought-iron81,152 | Starboard boiler . 101,600 | Brass 115,686 | Port boiler 88,800 | Coal bunkers70,450 | Donkey boiler 16,900 | Chinney 10,660 | Coffee pipes9,220 |

Besides the metals, it is expected that valuade cargoes will be found on some of the block ade runners, such as cotton and other things which withstand the action of the water a long time. The contract will include these, as it covers everything of value sunk within the imits of the harbor. Mr. Benton will comnence operations about the 1st of March.

THE POLISH COLONY IN VIRGINIA. - The Lynchburg Republican announces the sale of thirty-three thousand acres of land, lying on both sides of James River, in the counties of Unherst, Rockbridge and Bedford, to an asso Amnerst, nockoringe and Bedford, to an asso-ciation of prominent and wealthy capitalists organized as the "Polish Emigration Land Company." The papers have been formally and fully signed, and the first instalment of

and Mr. Chaffin, the dry goods prince, pald respectively \$490 and \$485 for the next best selections. The net sum realized was larger than in any previous year, and shows that Mr. Beecher's attractiveness as a "star" preacher has not declined.—World.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

"The assignces of John W. Grady, bankrupt,

Land Sales in Anderson. The Anderson Intelligencer says:

sold the following property at public outery on Monday, 27th of December last: The McFall tract, containing 420 acres, for \$2250; two-acre lot in Williamston, \$100; Hellams tract containing 143 acres, \$450; Duckworth tract, containing 475 acres, \$940; Baker tract, containing 230 acres, \$565; lot in Williamston, containing 23 acres, \$300; lot in Anderson, containing one-half acre, \$500; two brick stores on Granife Row, in the Town of Anderson, \$7900. Sheriff McGukin sold the following, on Monday last; lot in Belton, containing 63 acres, \$510. Poscy tract, containing 50 acres, \$55; Pettigrew tract, containing 125 acres, \$355; Richey tract, in two miles of Anderson, containing 100 acres, \$920; two acre lots in Anderson, with improvements, \$1400. W. W. Humphreys, Esq., judge of probate, sold the tract of land belonging to the estate of Robert Manly, deceased, and containing 272 acres, for \$1500. Captain John W. Daniels, clerk, sold the following by order of the court: Real estate of Henry Cobb, deceased, 80 acres, \$400; 93 acres, \$425; 236 acres, \$1000. Also the following tracts belonging to Wm. W. Hewin, to foreclose mortgage: 354 acres, \$1220; 52 acres, \$320. Land Sales In York.

The Yorkville Enquirer notices the followng transactions on sales-day:

The sheriff sold for division, by order from the judge of probate, one tract of land belong-ing to the estate of P. P. Darwin, deceased, and containing 384 acres, at 85 cents per acre Purchas, d by M. P. Darwin. Also, one tract belonging to the estate of Lilly Hartness, de-ceased, and containing 180 acres, at \$3 65 per acre. Purchased by Elias Ramsay. Also, one tract belonging to the estate of Robert R. Turner, deceased, and containing 138 acres, at \$2 per acre. Purchased by W. B. Fewell. Also one tract belonging to the estate of Robert N. Jackson, deceased, and containing 119 acres, at \$1 80 per acre. Purchased by J. H. Hemphill. The sheriff resold, at the risk of the former purchaser, a tract belong-ing to the estate of David C. Roddy, deceased, and containing 394 acres, at \$2 per acre. At the previous sale this tract was bid of at \$11

Speaking of the sales in that county, Monday last, the Camden Journal says: Of the lands of the estate of Henry W. DeSanssure, deceased, the following tracts were sold, on Wateree River:
No. 1. Seventy-five acres, J. B. Kershaw,

\$11 25 per acre. No. 2. Eighty-five acres, J. B. Kershaw, at \$6 per acre. No. 3. Fifty-nine acres, judgment creditors,

at \$2 50 per acre. No. 4. Sixty-eight acres, judgment creditors,

No. 4. Sixty-eight acres, judgment creditors, at \$2 50 per acre.
No. 5. Ninety-four acres, Hardy Kernedy, at \$5 per acre.
No. 6. One hundred and twenty-two acres, A. J. Freitag, at \$2 60 per acre.
In the same estate, the following tracts of highland, about one mile from town, were

No. 1. Twenty-seven acres, John M. De-Saussure, for \$600. No. 2. Eighty-three acres, F. J. Hay, for

W. McCurry, for \$4.75 per acre. No. 4. One hundred and ninety acres, J. M.

DeSaussure, for \$8 per acre.
No. 5. One hundred and forty-one acres, Jno.
D. Player, for \$2 25 per acre.
The remainder of the real estate and personalty of John Workman, deceased, consisting principally of town lots, were sold at the following prices: Large store, corner Broad and Rutledge streets, for \$8000, Wolf Elias, purchaser. Half lot, with storehouse on Broad street, \$2010, A. D. Kennedy. House and lot street, \$2010, A. D. Kennedy. House and lot on DeKalb street, \$1015; F. J. Collier. Half lot and house, corner Ruledge and Church streets, — Reid, for \$1200. Half lot, corner Market and Rattledge streets, W. W. Adamson, \$700. Lot No. 1040, on Broad street, and 1061, on Market street, C. Noelkin, for \$1625. Lot No. 1034, on Broad street, and 1062, on Market street, for \$1405, J. R. Goodale. Sixty-seven shares S. C. R. R. Stock, \$38 per share. Sixty-seven half shares, for \$14 per share. Sixty-seven half shares, for \$14 per share. Various other tracts of land were sold in different sections of the district, and brought

WORKINGMEN ABROAD.

tolerably fair prices.

A little hand-book has recently been pub lished by the Longmans, in London, containing a great many interesting facts relating to the workingmen of Germany.

Its title is "The German V stitution for Self-Culture and his Unions for Ma-terial Progress." The author is James Samuel-son, editor of the Quarterly Journal of Science, and president of the Liverpool Operative Trades' main. Ar. Samuelson went to Gammay to obtain information concerning the German trades' unions for the use of his journal; but his work has its value here also, although our workmen are so much better off in every respect than their co-la-borers either in England or in Germany. Some borers either in England or in Germany. Some passages relate to wages and the cost of iving, and others to the character of the societies or institutions established by the workingmen for the improvement of their condition. Thus we learn that the Munich wages range about as follows, the rates being reduced to the standard of our paper currency: Massons or brick-layers, about forty-five to seventy-five cents; cabinet-makers, affly cents; blacksmiths, sixty-two cents. These are not very large sums, certainly, but the cost of living is also quite low. Lodgings for a single man cost about 22 a month; bread is about two and a half cents a pound, and beer about the same price a quart. A workingman's dinner costs about ten cents, and a cloth Sunday inner costs about ten cents, and a cloth Sunday suit about twenty dollars. The dinner just mentioned cannot contain much meat, fo ostly laxury, except in the form of sausages. It Zurich, in Switzerland, it is comewhat The wages of a spinner in a mill, or of man in the building trade, amounts to about sixty cents a day, while bread is four cents a pound meat lifteen cents, and poor lodgings cost a dollar and a quarter a week. A small and miserable

and a quarter a week. A small and miserable cottage costs fifty dollars a year.

All this is very wretched when compared with what American mechanics and workingmen are used to. Yet, notwithstanding their pittiful ways and their non ways of living the German. wages, and their poor ways of living, the German workingmen in these days manage to do a great deal that is worthy of commendation and imita-tion elsewhere. At Elberfeld, in Prussia, they have a court for the settlement of all trade dis nutes between employer and employed. It is have a court for the settlement of all trade dis-putes between employer and employed. It is called Gwerbe Gericht, and in its operation, though not in its legal form, it is similar to the Not-tingham Board of Conciliation, which was de-scribed in these columns about a year ago. It does away with all bitterness of trade disputes, and decreases the supposed necessity for strikes.

does away with all bitterness of trade disputes, and decreases the supposed necessity for strikes. The cost for trying a case is six cents.

But the most striking contrast is the difference between most English and American trades unions and the German workingmen's, such, for instance, as that in Munich, where two or three hundred members, men of all trades for an an instance, as that in Munich, where two or three lundred members, men of all trades, for an entrance fee of lifteen cents, and a monthly subscription of ten cents, have a clubhouse, with billiard room, gynnasium, reading-room, singing classes, vocal entertainments, &c. Every evening in the week has its occupation. Monday, writing; Tuesday, singing; Wednesday, stenography and English; Thursday, arithmetic; Friday, French; Saturday, seeinific and political icetures; and Sanday, English again. These lectures and instructions are chiefly imparted by professional teachers, some of them professors in Amherst, Rockbridge and Bediord, to an association of prominent and wealthy capitalists organized as the "Polish Emigration Land Company." The papers have been formally and fully signed, and the first instalment of the partasse money actually paid. The amount of money for which the property was sold must have been more than a hundred thous and dollare. The officers of the company are President, Hon. Caleb Cushing; vice-president. Hon. William Brown; secretary, Hon. W. W. Boyce; treasurer, Colonel D. L. Eaton; managing director of emigration, General Joseph Smolenski; directors, Hon. Caleb Cushing william Brown, General Smolenski, Dr. Gili, Mr. True and Mr. Hall. These gentlemen are possessed of ample means, and have made this purchase with the view of its becoming a profitable investment. It is proposed to plant a colony of Poles on the purchased tract, and the transportation of such emigrants to this country will at once be begun under the charge of General Smolenski, the director of emigration.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.—Mr. Beecher's annual auction of choice reserved sont Tuesday night in the church. Mr. Beecher annual auction of choice reserved sont strikes and an artificial rate of wages. Besides similar institutions in other German towns, they are now being fast supplied with "racpojete's banks" and "halls of industry"—a practical and extended system of co-operation—the former dealing in the money of its members, and there are pitzes of books for the treaty to solve the transport of the sawings bank it is necessary to pay in twenty cents per day until his health is recisive about twenty-two cents per day until his health is restored. To join the savings bank it is necessary to pay in twenty cents per day until his health is recisive and member is taken ill he receives about twenty-two cents per day until his health is resistored. To join the savings bank it is necessary to pay in twenty cents per day until his health is received to plant a colony of Poles on the purchased tract, and the savings bank it

training and an improved condition for their children. In doing this they have strengthened themselves, made their position and their power plain, and have given the best proofs that they were advancing the general good while they were seeking their own.—Philadelphia Ledger. Obitnarn.

ALISON.—Died on the 24th December, 1869, at Kingston, De Soto Parish, Louisiana, in the 28th year of his age, William McCants Alison, second son of Dr. Lockwood Alison, formerly of South Carolina

Special Notices.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CON-DUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel on SABBATH AF-TERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, by the Rev. WM.

W UNITARIAN CHURCH.-DIVINE Service will be held in this Church To-Morrow Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, and in the Evening, at half-past 7. The Rev. R. P. CUTLER officiating. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening-"God Manifest in the Flesh."

TOFIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON .- CHARLESTON, JANUARY 1ST, 1870.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. WM. C. BREESE, Cashier. jan7 FOR SCHOOL NOTICE.—THE EXER-

CISES of ST. GEORGE'S ACADEMY, at George's Station, S. C. R. R., will be resumed on MONDAY, J. M. CANTWELL, January 17, 1870.

BANK OF CHARLESTON-CHARLESTON, JANUARY 4, 1870 .- In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors the issue of Half Shares of Stock will be consolidated into WHOLE SHARES.

Holders of Half Shares are therefore requested to present their Certificates at the Office, No. 10 Broad street, for the purpose of exchange. WILLIAM THAYER,

jan5 wthstu4 WO UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- The Board of Directors having declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the present Capital of this Bank, the same will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY,

H. D. ALEXANDER.

dec31 2tuths3 NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS IN-DEBTED to the Estate of the late MORRIS SE-LIGMAN, Merchant, will please make payment; and those having claims against the same will present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, at No. 2 South Atlantic Wharf.

F. T. DOWNEY, Administrator.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA .- In the matter of WIL-LIAM GASTON ALLEN, Bankrupt-Ex parteBEN-JAMIM E. DU PONT .- In Bankruptcy .- In pursuance of an order in this cause, made by His Honor GEORGE S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, the Lien Creditors of said Bankrupt are hereby notified to come in and establish their Liens before me, on or before the 25th day of January, 1870, or be debarred from all benefit of the decree to be made in this case. JULIUS C. CARPENTER,

Registrar in Bankruptcy. PATMEDICAL NOTICE.—PATIENTS suffering from Diseases pertaining to the Genito Urinary Organs, will receive the latest scientific reatment, by placing themselves under the care of DR. T. REENTSJERNA, Office No. 74 Hasel street, three doors east from the Postonice. aug25 ws

hat, two months after date, application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas for Charles ton County, or the Judge at Chambers, for a Charter for the Chicora Fertilizer Company. jan1 s9 GO TO GEORGE LITTLE & CO.

dec18 stuth OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, MAIN STATION-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 7, 1870 .- The attention of all persons concerned is hereby respectfully called to the following City Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced on and after this date:

tice is particularly given, that all where tickets are sold, will be required to

License, as laid down in Section 2. By order of the Mayor. H. W. HENDRICKS.

AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE PRICE OF LICENSE FOR

ALL PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, SHOWS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, &C. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and LECTURES, &C.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, every public exhibition, entertainment, show, concert, lecture, &c., of any character or nature whatever, which shall be hereafter exhibited, represented, acted or delivered in the City of Charleston for gain, hire or reward, shall insta receive a license, and shall pay for the said license the sum or sums hereinafter mentioned; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a license from being issued free of charge, for any such public exhibition, entertainment, &c., where the same may be in aid of or for the benefit of any religious, charitable or literary society, or institution located in this city.

SEC. 2. That the price of license to be hereafter paid for public exhibitions, entertainments, shows, concerts, &c., shall be follows, to wit:

For each and every menagerie, or other public exhibition of a like character, the sum of \$5 per day for each and every dray the same may be exhibited.

For grand, operatic, and every other concert,

For grand, operatic, and every other concert, or public entertainment of like character, the sum of \$10 for each and every day the same may

be exhibited.

For panoramas, paintings, works of art or mechanism, and all public exhibitions of like character, the sum of \$10 for each and every day the same may be exhibited.

For lectures, &c., and for each and every other representations of any character or any character sind of public entertainment, of any o kind of public entertainment, of any character of description whatsoever not kereinbefore specified, such sum as may be determined by the Mayor per day, for each and every day the same may be ex-hibited; except for theatrical performance by a regularly established corps, which shall pay such sum or sums as the City Council may determine

on application to them.

For each public ball and festivity given in the city, \$15. open to the public any kind of entertainment, combition, show, concert, &c., without having frobtained a license as aforesaid, or without have ing paid the license fee as herein established, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each an every day the same may be so kept open, to be the like the Mayor, and recovered in an

be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day the same may be so kept open, to be imposed by the Mayor, and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of the said penalty to go to the informer, and the other to the use of the city.

SEC. 4. That each and every application for license, of whatever character or nature, shall hereafter be immediately referred by the Clerk of Council to the Mayor, who is hereby authorized to grant the same upon satisfactory proof that the license fees have been deposited with the City Treasurer.

Sec. 5. That the Clerk of Council, upon the written authority of the Mayor, shall issue all licenses which may be granted, to be countersigned by the Mayor.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. ACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA CORDIAL .- This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and not

will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Octil 3mospac

FERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remcdy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

Special Notices.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

20-CHROMOS ARE STILL IN GREAT emand by persons of taste. Call at the HASEL

STREET BAZAAR and select 2 beautiful PICTURE from a lot just opened. NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAV-

NG claims against the Estate of DANIEL MA-

GUIRE will render in the same properly attested; and those indebted will make payment to Jo-HANNA MAGUIRE, No. 409 King street. JOHANNA MAGUIRE, Administratrix.

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NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against crediting any of the Crew of the British Bark YUMURI, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or R. T. WALKER.

FOR OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 28, 1869 .- The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend or FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock of of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 10th prox. The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date until the 10th prox. Secretary and Treasurer. dec29 11

NOTICE.—OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C .- The COUPONS for interest on the Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Raliroad Company FIRST MORTGAGE, which mature January 1st, 1870, will be paid on pres tation at the banking house of H. H. KIMPBON, Financial Agent State of South Carolina, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. S. W. FISHER, Treasurer dec27 13

NOTICE. -OFFICE COUNTY COM-MISSIONERS, PIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLES-TON, S. C., December 20, 1869 .- All persons Retailing LIQUORS in the County are hereby called upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1st January, 1870.

Every violation of the law relative to these Lienses will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly F. LANCE, Clerk Board C. C. enforced. THE LIVING MACHINE.—INJURE

he main spring of a watch, and every portion of he works become disordered. The human stomich is to the human system what that elastic slece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences he action of the other agans, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance, which tells as plainly as written words could do that the great nourishing organ, whose omce it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to be the one thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopæia have been exhausted, without NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN at best doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomat and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulatfor WATER-PROOF TWEED OVER SACKS, for ing and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental jans 6D&C health depend.

IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS, LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charlesdecl4 6mos ton Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIM-PLE REMEDY positively cures Comedones, (Bald Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Malterated Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dee5 3mos

MAT NO CURE, NO PAY .- FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. 35 cents.

Sold by Corner King and Vanderhorst streets. nov25 thstu3mo

RAL TROCHES, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and Hoarse-None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House,

New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. For sale at wholesale by GOODRICH, WINE-MAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Hayne

dec30 3mosp&C street. IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-LA and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Printing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

NO MORE MEDICINE.—SEVENTY thousand cures without medicine by DuBarry's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, acidity, nausea vomiting, wasting, diabetes, sleeplessness, cough. asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhœa, palpitation, nervous, billous, liver and stomach complaints. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 68,413-"ROME, July 21, 1868 .- The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins of one pound, \$1 25; 24 pounds \$18; carriage free. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in one pound packets, \$1 50. Copies of cures sent gratis. Adiress C. N. DUBARRY & CO., No. 163 William street, New York, and at all Druggists and Gro-

TO CONSUMPTIVES.-THE AD. VERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. nov9 3mos

N. B.—The genuine article has yellow labels, with white, unprinted wrapper. G. W. AIMAR, Agent, JUST OUT .- CHERRY PECTO-